



UN-HABITAT

SDG Target 11c: alternative indicator proposal

Robert Ndugwa
Chief, Data and Analytics, UN-Habitat

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Local Materials for Sustainable Urban Development



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.



Target 11c targets the use of local sustainable building materials in the construction sector of least developed countries. This approach aims to enhance the local economy and reduce the environmental impact by utilizing locally produced resources.

~~11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings utilizing local materials~~

11c.1 Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects, by sectors .

Other key indicators that the team examined as part of housing measures



Percentage of buildings constructed using local materials: Track the proportion of new public and private buildings in LDCs that utilize locally sourced, sustainable materials.



Financial and technical assistance received by LDCs: Measure the amount of international financial and technical aid allocated to sustainable building initiatives.



Capacity-building programs: Monitor the number and effectiveness of training programs aimed at local architects, builders, and communities for sustainable building techniques.



Resilience of new buildings: Evaluate the resilience of newly constructed buildings in terms of their ability to withstand environmental hazards like storms, floods, or earthquakes.

Interconnection with other SDG indicators

11.2

Target 11.2: by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3

Target 11.3: by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.6

Target 11.6: by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

11.7

Target 11.7: by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities



- Industry
- Innovation
- Infrastructure

SDG 1 (No Poverty): Track how access to resilient buildings using local materials helps improve living conditions and reduces vulnerability to disasters, thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure): Monitor and report how sustainable building projects are contributing to the infrastructure and innovation goals.

SDG 13 (Climate Action): Link the resilience aspect of buildings to climate adaptation and mitigation goals, measuring how buildings are designed to handle extreme weather or reduce carbon footprints.

Ecological Friendliness of Local Materials



Ecological Sustainability

Reduces ecological impact through sustainable resource extraction and local sourcing, promoting environmental responsibility



Economic Growth

Boosts local economies and job creation in LDCs, contributing to economic sustainability



Affordability

Lowens housing costs by reducing reliance on imported materials, making housing more accessible



Climate Resilience

Enhances building resilience by using materials suited to local climate conditions



Cultural Adequacy

Supports cultural sustainability by incorporating traditional local materials in construction



Green Job Creation

Facilitates greener job opportunities in the construction industry, promoting economic and environmental sustainability

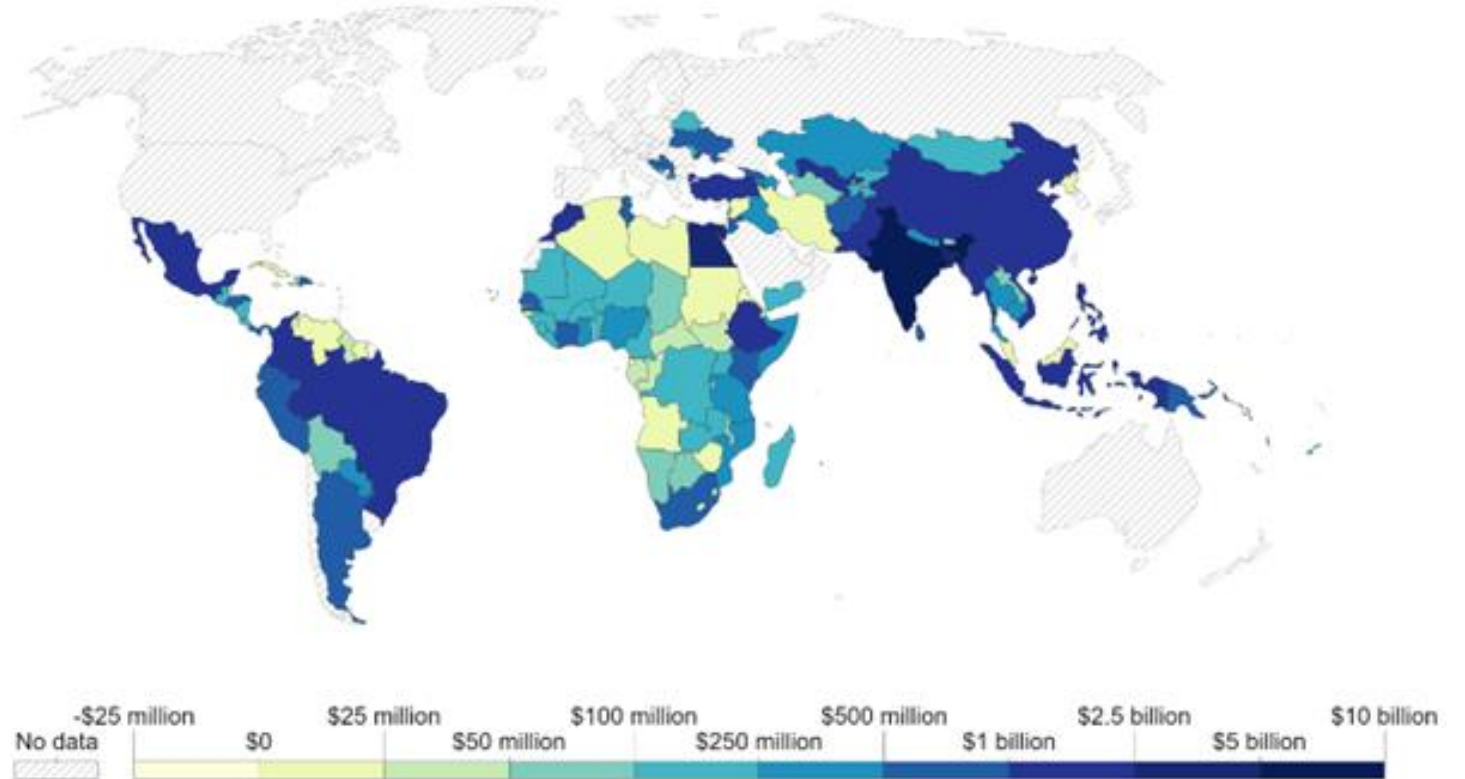
Financing for infrastructure development

- There is a lack of direct Official Development Assistance (ODA) financing for the production of local building materials.
- Most funds allocated to the construction sector are channeled indirectly through sectors like education, health, and industry.

Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient, 2020

Total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure. This data is adjusted for inflation (constant 2020 US\$).

Our World
in Data



Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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Proposed indicator

Indicator 11.c.1: Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other official flows in support of urban infrastructure or urban infrastructure projects, by sectors.

Data availability

82 countries see
<https://data.oecd.org/oda/oda-by-sector.htm>

Methodology

Official development assistance (ODA) by sector is defined as the distribution of bilateral ODA commitments by economic sector. It does not refer to the type of goods or services provided.

These data are aggregates of individual projects notified under the Creditor Reporting System, supplemented by reporting on the sectoral distribution of technical co-operation, and on actual disbursements of food and emergency aid.

This indicator is measured in million USD constant prices, using 2021 as the base year.

References

OECD (2023), ODA by sector (indicator). doi: 10.1787/a5a1f674-en (Accessed on 12 October 2023)

Proposed Way Forward



UN-Habitat proposes to keep updating the metadata in the next 3-6 months and provide a substantial dataset by June 2025.



OECD and other partners are standby co-custodians. Plan is to organize more consultations for detailing metadata and initial data tables by June 2025.

Thank You

Robert Ndugwa
Chief, Data and Statistics Section

Email: robert.ndugwa@un.org

